

Navigation FAST Pack User Guide

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Introduction

What is the Navigation Pack?

The Navigation FAST pack is a suite of four Freeway Actions that makes it possible to easily create complex navigational items that are otherwise time-consuming and difficult to introduce and maintain.

Navigation Actions

There are four Navigation Actions:

Menu Bar—This creates custom menu bars with drop-down menus.

Navigation Map—This creates custom hierarchical navigational maps.

Navigation Bar—This automatically generates a navigational menu bar and can optionally generate drop-down navigational menus.

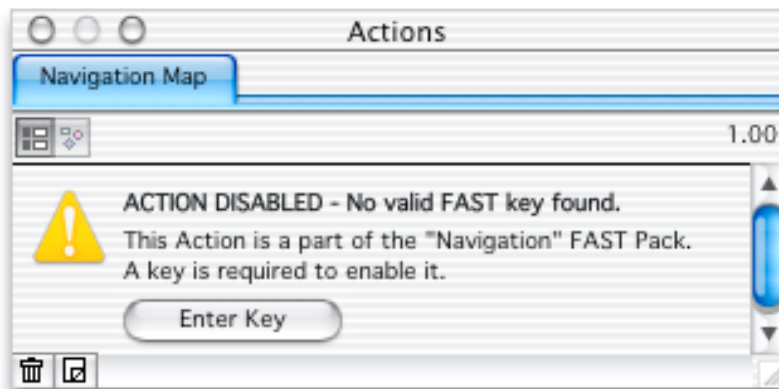
Site Map—This automatically generates a hierarchical navigation map of your site.

How to install

The Navigation FAST pack is installed by running the Navigation FAST pack installer.

Enabling

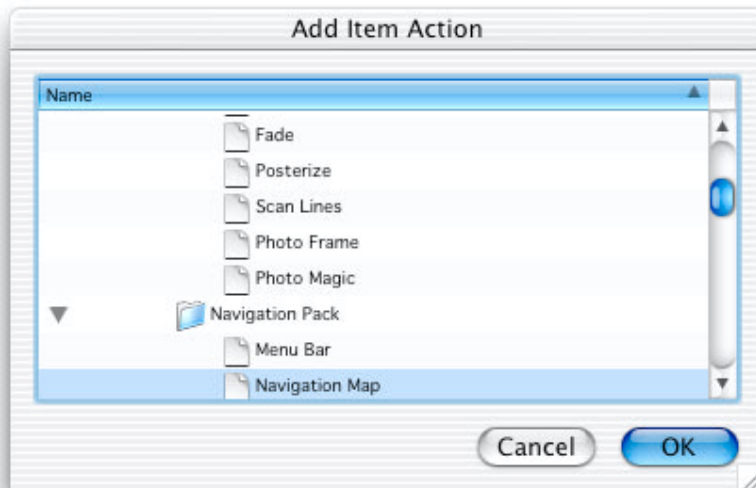
The Actions in the Navigation FAST pack require a FAST key (an activation key) before they can be used. Until you enter the key the Actions palette will display a message indicating that a key is required.



The Actions palette also has a button that will let you to enter your FAST key. By clicking on this button you can enter your FAST key as soon as you first use any of the Navigation Actions.

To enter your key you will need to use one of the Navigation Actions. You can use any of the Navigation Actions. Here are some steps explaining how you can do this using the **Navigation Map** Action.

- 1 Sketch an HTML box.
- 2 Attach a Navigation Map Action to the box, either by choosing Navigation Map from the Actions submenu in the Item menu or by clicking the Add Action icon in the Actions palette and selecting Navigation Map from the Add Item Action dialog



- 3 Make sure that the **Actions** palette is visible. You should see the “Action Disabled” message. If you see the Action’s parameters instead then the Navigation FAST Pack has already been enabled and you should skip the rest of this section
- 4 When you purchased the Buttons FAST Pack you should have received, via email, a **Navigation Pack FAST Key**. Locate this FAST Key now. Select the text of the FAST Key and copy it to the clipboard. Don’t forget to include the leading “<” and trailing “>” characters.
- 5 Click the **Enter Key** button in the Actions palette.



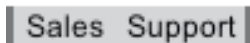
- 6 Paste the text into the dialog that appears.
- 7 Click OK.

Your FAST Pack should be enabled. If you did not receive a **Navigation Pack FAST Key**, or cannot enable your **Navigation** FAST Pack please contact support@softpress.com.

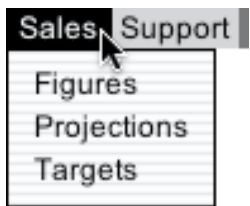
Menu Bar

What does the Menu Bar Action do?

The **Menu Bar** Action makes it possible to create menu bars with menus that open and close as the user moves the mouse over the menu titles in the browser.

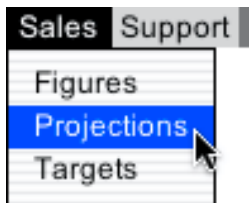


A menu bar



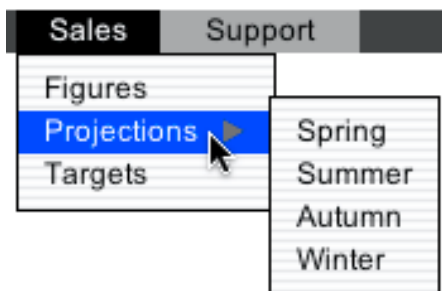
An open menu

By moving the mouse down the menu, the user of your site is able to select menu items that will navigate to different pages in the browser.



A menu with a menu item selected

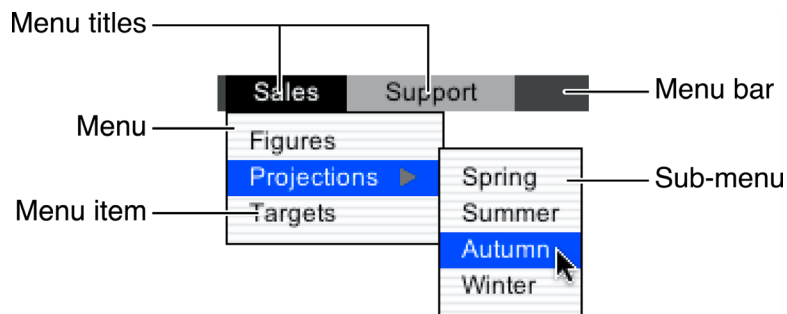
The **Menu Bar** Action also makes it possible to create hierarchical menus. A hierarchical menu is a menu with submenus that open and close as your mouse moves over hierarchical menu titles.



A hierarchical menu

Using menu bars in your Web site is a way of creating Web pages with comprehensive navigation using a small visual footprint.

Key terms



Menu Bar A bar containing menu titles.

Title Area The part of the **Menu Bar** containing menu titles for each menu.

Menu Title The title or name of a menu. When the mouse moves over a **Menu Title** the corresponding menu opens.

Menu A list of items that appear when a menu is opened. Typically there are **Menu Items** for each title in the **Menu Bar**.

Menu Item Each menu is composed of **Menu Items**. A **Menu Item** is typically text with a link. The user experience of selecting a **Menu Item** is that the browser follows a hyperlink to another Web page.

Submenu A **Menu** that is attached to a **Menu Item** in another menu. The **Submenu** opens when the user moves their mouse over that item, and closes when the mouse moves away.

Menu Bar Table The table sketched in Freeway to which the **Menu Bar** Action is attached. The contents and structure of this table forms the **Menu Bar**.

Menu Items Table The table sketched in Freeway that contains the text used for the **Menu Items**.

Creating a Menu Bar

A **Menu bar** is created from a table that has a **Menu Bar** Action applied. This is the **Menu Bar Table**. The contents (usually text) of this table form the titles of the menus, while the attributes of the table (its position, color, cell-spacing, etc.) control the appearance of the **Title Area**. (See the “Tables” chapter in the Freeway User Guide for further information on manipulating tables.)

- 1 Sketch a table with one row and two (or more) columns in Freeway. This will be the **Menu Bar Table**.
- 2 Color the table.

- 3 Enter text into each table cell for the menu titles.

Note: *It is generally good interface practice to use single words for menu titles in horizontal menus.*

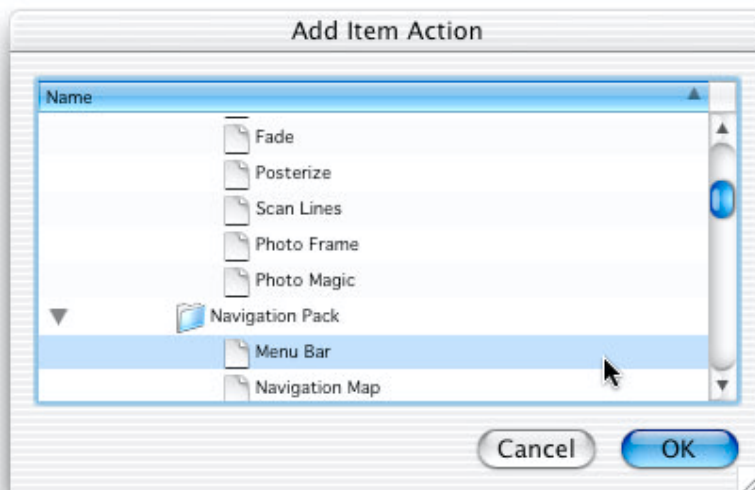
- 4 Style the text appropriately.

Power Tip: *To ensure consistency create a style and use this to style text quickly in your Menu Bar.*

- 5 Select the table and in the Inspector palette, set the **Cell Spacing**, **Cell Padding** and **Table Border** of the table to zero.

Note: *Selecting tables without borders can be tricky. An easy way to do this is to Command-click on a table cell and then Command-Option-click on the selected cell.*

- 6 Attach a **Menu Bar** Action to the table, either by choosing **Menu Bar** from the **Actions** submenu in the **Item** menu or by clicking the **Add Action** icon in the **Actions** palette and selecting **Menu Bar** from the **Add Item Action** dialog.



- 7 Make sure that the **Actions** palette is visible.

Note: *This Action only works on HTML 4 pages. If you see a message in the **Actions** palette stating that the Action can only apply to HTML 4 pages then go to the page panel of the Inspector palette and change the HTML output to HTML 4.*

- 8 In the **Actions** palette set the **Link**, **Hover**, and **Highlight** colors of the **Menu Bar**. The **Link** color determines the color of text in links in the **Menu Bar**'s rest state. The **Hover** and **Highlight** colors determine the color of the text and table cell when the mouse passes over a **Menu Title** in the **Menu Bar**.



- 9 In order to see your **Menu Bar**, you must preview your page in the browser.

Note: If you want your users to be able to navigate by clicking on the text in your menu bar you can do this by attaching hyperlinks to the text in the table. See “Creating hyperlinks within Freeway” in the Freeway User Guide.

Creating drop-down menus

Drop-down menus are created from text entered into a second table (the **Menu Items Table**), which is then connected to the **Menu Bar**.

- 1 Create a Menu Bar using the steps described earlier.
- 2 Sketch a table with one row and the same number of columns as the Menu Bar (two columns in the previous example). This is your Menu Items Table; it will contain all your menu items.

Power Tip: Place the **Menu Items Table** on the pasteboard so that it does not obscure your layout.

- 3 In the Inspector palette name this table “My Items” so that it is easy to identify by name.
- 4 Enter text into the two columns of your Menu Items Table for your menu items. Column 1 of your Menu Items table corresponds to column 1. Different menu items are defined by different paragraphs of text. So, to enter menu items for your first menu type the text for each item followed by a Return. Similarly for Column 2.

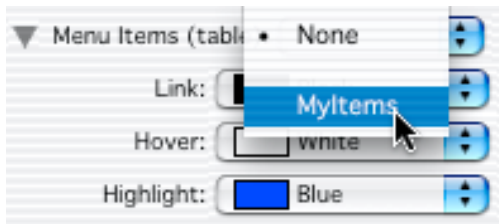
Power Tip: In Freeway Pro, set “Space Before” and “Space After” to “Opt” for all the text in the item. This will prevent the text from being double-spaced. This does not make any difference to the menu that is generated but will make your Menu Bar more manageable within Freeway. (These options are not available in Freeway Express.)

- 5 Style your text appropriately

Power Tip: To ensure consistency create a style and use this to style text for your **Menu Items**. Often the same style is used in both the **Menu Bar** and the **Menu Items**.

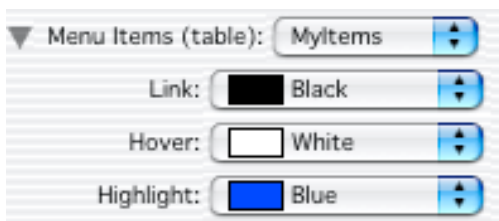
- 6 Add hyperlinks to your menu items. (See “Creating hyperlinks within Freeway” in the Freeway User Guide)

- 7 In the Actions palette select your Menu Bar Table from the Menu Items pop-up. This establishes the connection between the Menu Titles and the Menu Items.

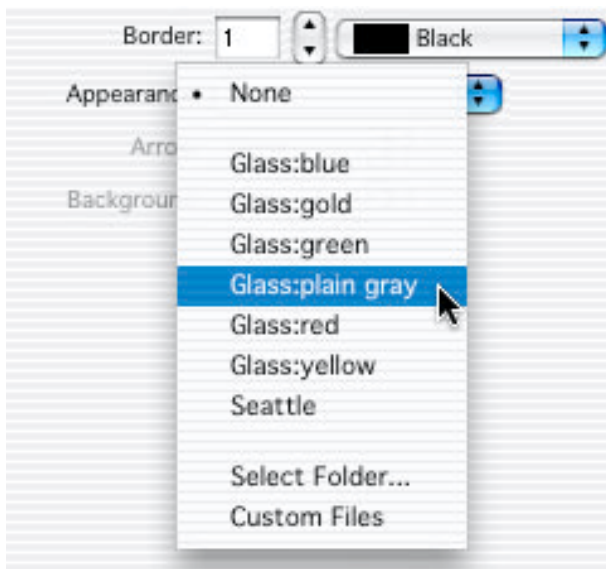


Note: The **Menu Items** pop-up will list all tables that do not have a **Menu Bar** Action applied. As the items are listed by name you will find it easier to identify your **Menu Items Table** if you name it distinctively. You can name it either by setting its name in the Inspector palette or by Option-clicking on the table's title in the Site palette (with Show Items turned on).

- 8 In the Actions palette set the Link, Hover, and Highlight colors of the Menu Items.



- 9 Choose an appearance for the Menus of your Menu Bar. The Appearance pop-up selects the Background and Arrow images (arrows are used to denote hierarchical menus) from a predefined set.



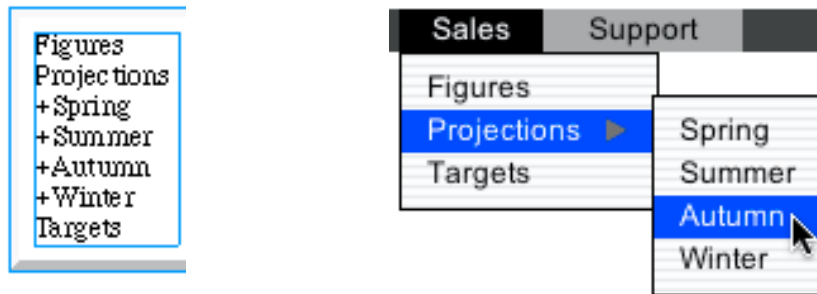
- 10 Preview your menu.

Creating hierarchical menus

Submenus are defined by adding a special marker character, "+" (plus sign), in front of text in the **Menu Items Table** that you want to appear in a submenu.

The Action detects these characters during publishing and generates a hierarchical menu (or menus) for these items.

- 1 Create a Menu Bar with Menu Items.
- 2 In the Menu Items Table prefix all the items that you wish to appear within a hierarchical menu with a "+". To create a menu with a Projections menu item that displays a submenu with the items Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, you prefix "Spring", "Summer", "Autumn", and "Winter" with a "+".



- 3 If you require further levels of menus (submenus that themselves have submenus), these can be indicated by additional "+" characters (e.g. "++" for a sub-submenu). It is possible, by adding additional plus signs at the front of the text to have hierarchies of an arbitrary depth.

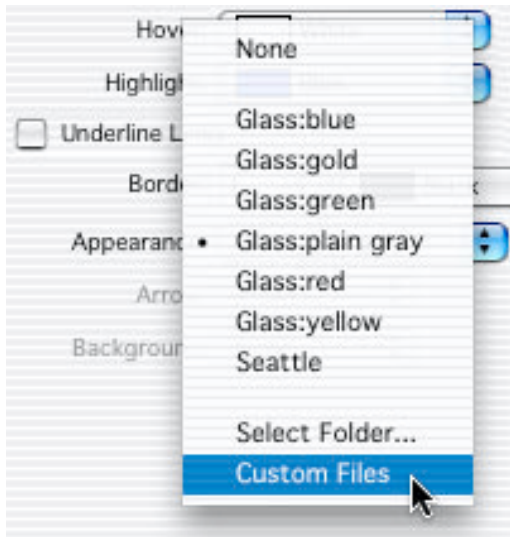
Warning: The user experience of having hierarchies that are many levels deep is often confusing. You should generally avoid having submenus where possible, especially submenus from submenus.

- 4 Preview in a browser.

Using custom images

The **Menu Bar** Action is installed with a number of predefined appearances for the background and arrow images used in **Menus**. If you want to use your own images you can do so.

- 1 Create a Menu Bar with Menu Items.
- 2 In the Appearance pop-up select Custom Files.



- 3 The Arrow and Background pop-ups are enabled to allow you to select individual images for these parts of your menu.

Defining a custom set of images

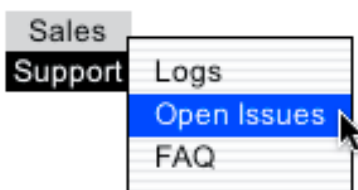
If you have sets of images (backgrounds and arrow symbols) that you use frequently you can create a folder and select this folder rather than the individual files.

- 1 Create two graphics – one for the menu background and one for the arrow symbol. You should make GIF, JPEG, or PNG images only.
- 2 Name these images as follows:
 - Menu Background: bg.gif, bg.jpeg or bg.png
 - Menu Arrow: arrow.gif, arrow.jpeg or arrow.png
- 3 In the Appearance pop-up choose “Select Folder...” and in the resulting dialog choose the folder in which the images are to be stored.

Power Tip: Giving your images a unique name can reduce the problems of browser caching when you change between different image sets during the development of your sites. You can do this by naming your images bg1.gif, bg2.gif etc.

Vertical menus

The **Menu Bar** Action also allows you to generate vertical menu bars.

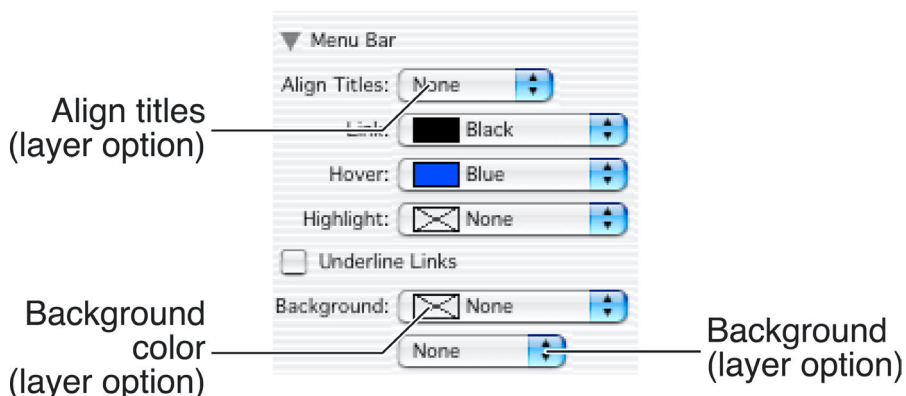


Generating vertical menu bars is achieved by having a **Menu Items** table with one column and several rows, rather than one row and several columns. In the

event that you have a table with a single cell the **Menu Bar** Action will always create a horizontal menu.

Layer options

The **Menu Bar** Action has a set of options that are available if the **Menu Bar Table** is a layer (see the “Creating layer items” chapter in the Freeway User). These options make it possible for the Action to generate a **Menu Bar** that stretches the full width of the page and to align the menu titles within it. When applied to a layer the interface of the Action supports control for these additional settings. (These options are not available in Freeway Express, which does not support the creation of layers.)



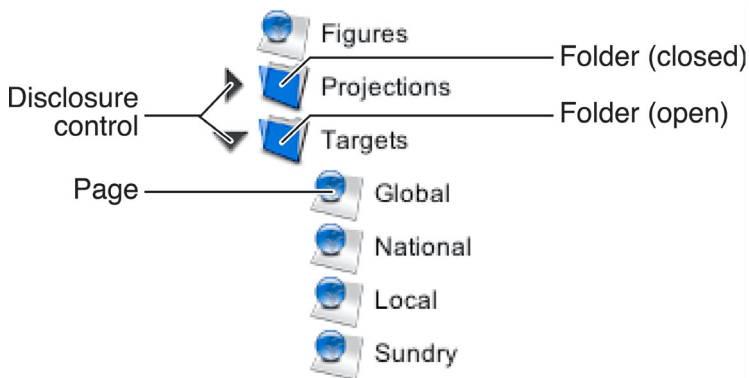
Navigation Map

What does the Navigation Map Action do?

The **Navigation Map** Action makes it possible to create a navigation element that represents a hierarchy of hyperlinks as an arrangement of pages and folders (containing additional pages and folders).

A key feature of **Navigation Maps** is that they have disclosure controls that allow the user to expand and collapse folders. **Navigation Maps** are commonly used in frames to provide a sophisticated and detailed navigation system for a site.

Key terms



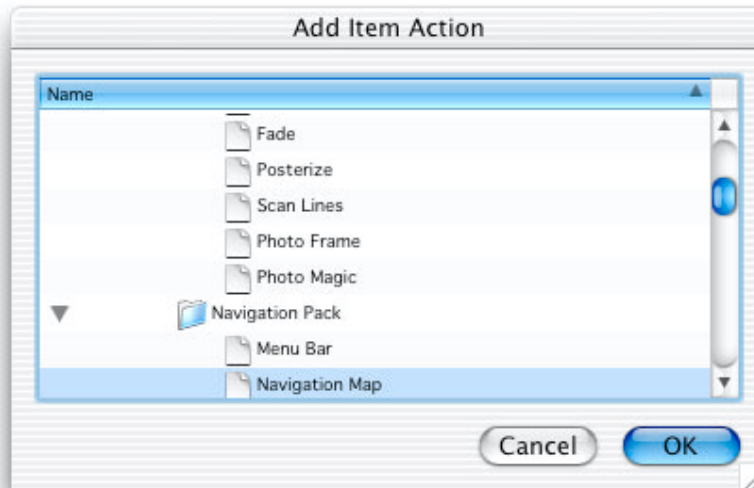
Folder	A Navigational Item that can contain pages and other folders.
Open Folder	A Folder whose contents are visible.
Closed Folder	A Folder whose contents are hidden.
Page	A Web page.
Navigational Item	A page or folder in the Navigation Map .
Disclosure Control	A graphic that when clicked will toggle whether a folder is open or closed.

Creating a simple Navigation Map

The **Navigation Map** Action is applied to HTML items. The folders and pages that are in the **Navigation Map** are defined by the text within that item.

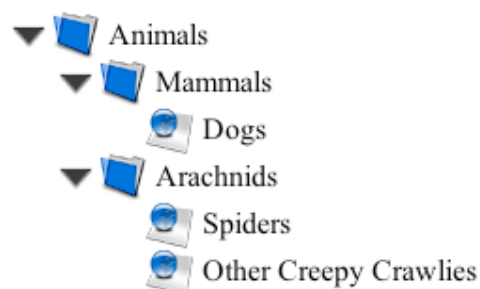
- 1 Sketch an HTML item.

- 2 Attach a **Navigation Map** Action to the HTML item, either by choosing **Navigation Map** from the **Actions** submenu in the **Item** menu or by clicking the **Add Action** icon in the **Actions** palette and selecting **Navigation Map** from the **Add Item Action** dialog.



- 3 Make sure that the **Actions** palette is visible. **N.B.** This Action only works on HTML 4 pages. If you see a message in the **Actions** palette stating that the Action can only apply to HTML 4 pages then go to the Page panel of the Inspector palette and change the HTML output to HTML 4.
- 4 Enter text into the item. Different **Navigational items** within the **Navigation Map** are defined by different paragraphs of text. Enter the text for each item on a separate line.
- 5 The hierarchy is defined by prefixing the text by one or more “+” signs. To have a folder with items in it prefix the contained items with a “+”. If the contained items themselves contain items then prefix the doubly contained navigational items with two “+” characters. The text of a short **Navigation Map** might look like this.

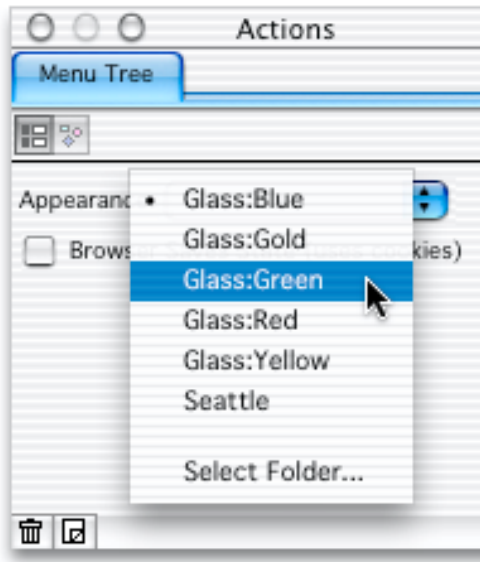
```
Animals
+Mammals
++Dogs
+Arachnids
++Spiders
++Other Creepy Crawlies
```



Power Tip: In Freeway Pro, set “Space Before” and “Space After” to “0pt” for all the text in the item. Doing this will prevent the text from being double-spaced. This does not make any difference to the menu that is generated but will make your Navigation Map more manageable within Freeway. (These options are not available in Freeway Express.)

- 6 Style the text appropriately.

- 7 Attach hyperlinks to the text in the table (see “Creating hyperlinks within Freeway” in the Freeway User Guide).
- 8 Select the HTML item that the **Navigation Map** Action is applied to. In the **Appearance** pop-up in the **Actions** palette choose one of the predefined appearances.



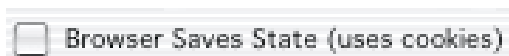
Note: The “Seattle” appearance produces a hierarchical structure in the browser where the folders appear to be connected by dotted lines. If you use appearances like this you must be careful to use text of a size that is compatible with the appearance. Larger text will result in lines that do not connect properly.

- 9 In order to see your **Navigation Map**, you must preview your page in the browser.

Preserving the state of the menu

A person visiting your site can, by clicking the disclosure controls, open and close portions of the navigation hierarchy so that just the area of interest is visible. The **Navigation Map** provides a means by which this can be preserved. This can be desirable as reloading the page in the browser, or moving to a different page that also has a navigation Action will cause the **Navigation Map** to collapse back to its original state.

The Action provides a checkbox where the state of the menu can be preserved using cookies.

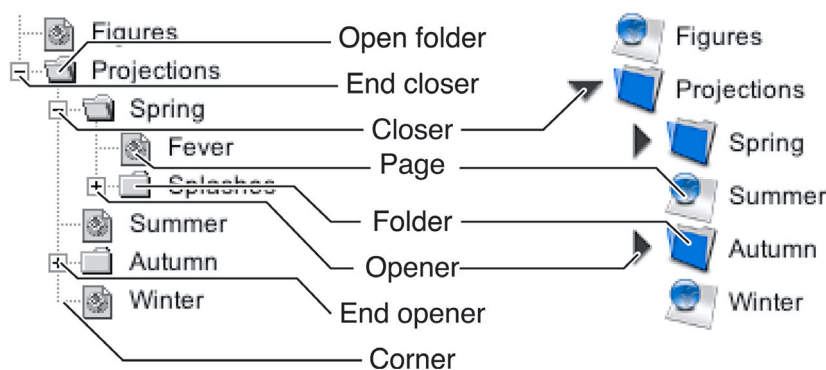


Note: Not all users like sites that use cookies and some users configure their browsers to warn them whenever cookies are being set. You should consider this before getting the Action to generate pages that use cookies.

Note: Browser caching can interfere with the cookie mechanism. This may cause the Navigation Map to open and close unpredictably when the user navigates back to a page that they have viewed previously in the same session. What actually happens is that when a page is drawn from the browser cache it appears as it was last seen, and does not load its state from cookies. You can prevent these problems by applying the No Cache Action to the page. (See the Freeway User Guide for further information.)

Defining a custom set of images

It is possible to create Tree Menus of your own design by creating a set of Web-ready graphics, which are appropriately named. The following diagram shows the images that are used in Seattle and Glass, two of the appearances that are installed with the Action.



Not all images are required in an appearance. For example the “Glass” style makes no distinction between open and closed folders. It does not have corner or line graphics. The **Navigation Map** will use the graphics that are available and will substitute or omit those that are not.

- 1 Create GIF, JPEG or PNG images, using the following naming convention:

Opener:	opener.gif, opener.jpeg or opener.png.
Closer:	closer.gif, closer.jpeg or closer.png.
End Opener:	endopener.gif, endopener.jpeg or endopener.png.
End Closer:	endcloser.gif, endcloser.jpeg or endcloser.png.
Branch:	branch.gif, branch.jpeg or branch.png
Corner:	corner.gif, corner.jpeg or corner.png
Branch:	branch.gif, branch.jpeg or branch.png
Folder:	folder.gif, folder.jpeg or folder.png
Open Folder:	openfolder.gif, openfolder.jpeg or openfolder.png
Page:	page.gif, page.jpeg or page.png.

Note: All the images must be the same size for the Action to work properly.

Power Tip: Giving your images a unique name can reduce the problems of browser caching when you change between different image sets during the development of your sites. You can do this by naming your images *folder1.gif*, *folder2.gif* etc.

- 2 In the **Appearance** pop-up choose “Select Folder...” and in the resulting dialog choose the folder in which the images are stored.
- 3 Preview in the browser.

Navigation Bar

What does the Navigation Bar Action do?

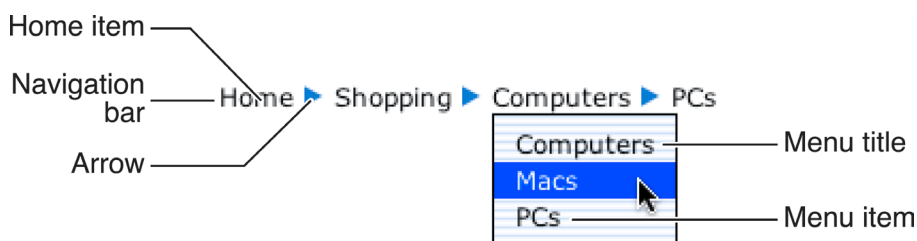
The **Navigation Bar** Action makes it possible to create a Web site with a **Menu Bar** that reflects the structure of your site automatically. For a site that has a hierarchical structure, the **Navigation Bar** will provide feedback indicating your position in the hierarchy. So if, for example you are currently browsing in a “PCs” section of a site, which is within a section on “Computers”, which is within a section on “Shopping”, you might have a Navigation Bar something like this:

Home ► Shopping ► Computers ► PCs

If you are creating a large and complex site this sort of navigational aid can provide your users with feedback of where they are in your site, and how to navigate within it.

The **Navigation Bar** Action has an option to create navigational menus automatically. Navigational menus will then open as you move your mouse over the titles in the **Navigation Bar**.

Key terms



Navigation Bar

The portion of the menu that is visible when the menu is in its rest state. The menu titles show the current position within the site hierarchy.

Menu Title

The name of a menu. When the mouse moves over a **Menu Title** the corresponding menu opens.

Menu

The list of items that appears when a menu is opened.

Menu Item

Each menu is composed of **Menu Items**. A **Menu Item** is text with a link. The user experience of selecting a menu item as the browser navigates to another Web page.

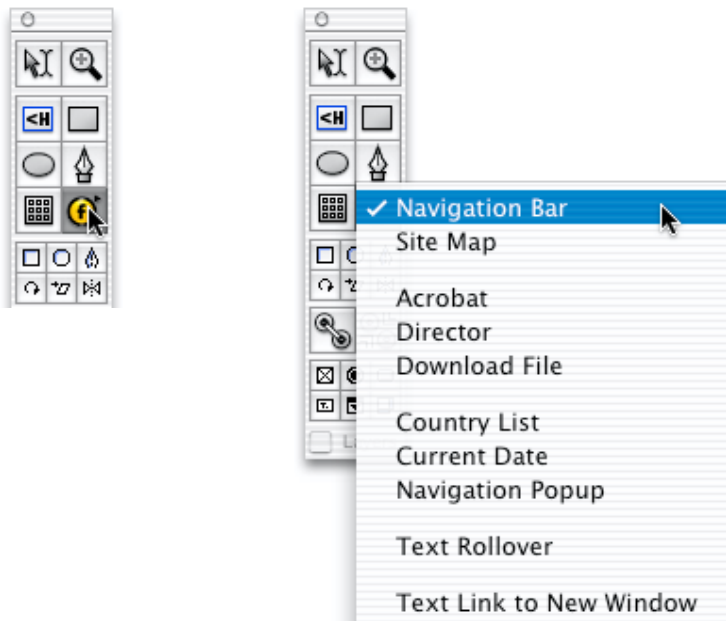
Home Item

The root of the home page.

Creating a Navigation Bar

The **Navigation Bar** Action generates its content from your site's structure, so the organization of your site is an important part of using this Action (see "Working With Pages" and "Working With Folders" in the Freeway User Guide).

- 1 Organize your site into a hierarchy of named folders that reflect the structure of the site that you want to present to people browsing your site.
- 2 In the **Insert** menu, select **Navigation Bar** from the **Action Item** submenu; or in the **Tools** palette click the **Sketch Action** pop-up and select **Navigation Bar**. The cursor will change into a "crosshair". Sketch an item in the location where you'd like it to appear on the page.

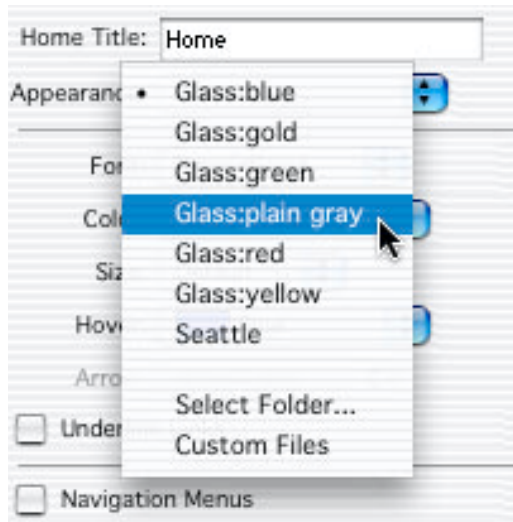


Tip: With a large site (where this Action is most useful) it is generally most convenient to apply the Action to one or more master pages.

- 3 Make sure that the **Actions** palette is visible.

Note: This Action only works on HTML 4 pages. If you see a message in the **Actions** palette stating that the Action can only apply to HTML 4 pages, go to the page panel of the Inspector palette and change the HTML output to HTML 4.

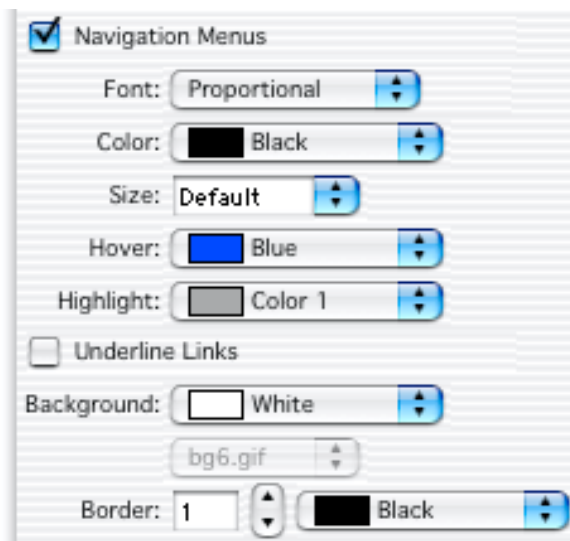
- 4 Set the **Home Title**. This determines what the name of the root (left-most) **Menu Item** of your site is. This is commonly called "Home".
- 5 Choose an appearance for the **Navigation Bar** and Navigation Menus. The **Appearance** pop-up selects the **Background** and **Arrow** images from a predefined set.



- 6 In the Action set the text styling (**Font**, **Color**, **Size** and **Hover**).
- 7 In order to see your **Navigation Bar**, you must preview your page in the browser

Creating a Navigation Bar with menus

- 1 Create a Navigation Bar.
- 2 Select the **Navigation Bar** item. In the **Actions** palette click on the **Navigation Menus** checkbox. This will cause the Action to create menus when you publish. When this option is turned on a further set of settings for the **Navigation Menu** are available.



- 3 Preview in the Browser. The Action will create **Menu Items** for folders and pages.

The **Menu Items** that are generated in the **Menu** are hyperlinks to pages and folders that are within the same parent folder. The user experience of selecting an item from the **Menu** is that they follow a hyperlink to another Web page. In

the case of a **Menu Item** that corresponds to a page there is a hyperlink to that page. In the case that there is a hyperlink to a folder then there is a link to the home page within that folder. The Action determines the home page within a folder as being:

Either A page with a file name of index.htm or index.html

Or A page with a file name of home.htm or home.html

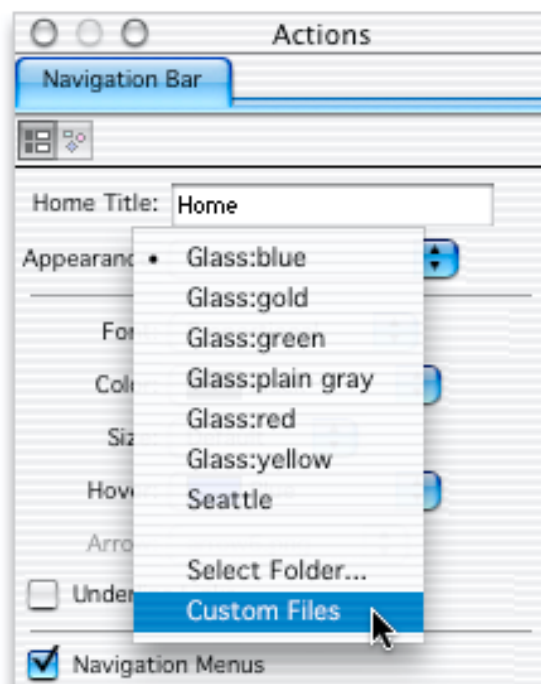
Or The first page in the folder.

The Action only includes pages that themselves have a **Navigation Menu** Action on them. Similarly it only includes folders that contain pages that have the **Navigation Menu**. The pages and folders appear as **Menu Items** in the same order that they appear in the Freeway Site palette. You can change the order of items by changing the order in the Site palette (see “Rearranging pages in the Site palette” in the Freeway User Guide). You can change the text of the menu items by changing the names of pages and folders within your site.

Using custom images

The **Navigation Bar** Action is installed with a number of predefined sets of images for the background and arrow mark used in menus. However if you want to use your own images you can do so.

- 1 Create a Navigation Bar with Menu Items.
- 2 In the **Appearance** pop-up select **Custom Files**.



- 3 The **Arrow** and **Background** pop-ups will become enabled allowing you to use these to select individual images for these parts of your menu.

Defining a custom set of images

If have sets of images (backgrounds and arrow symbols) that you use frequently you can create a folder and select this folder rather than the individual files.

- 1 Create two graphics – one for the menu background image and one that is the hierarchical arrow symbol. You should make GIF, JPEG or PNG images only.

- 2 Name these images as follows:

Menu Background: bg.gif, bg.jpeg or bg.png

Menu Arrow: arrow.gif, arrow.jpeg or arrow.png

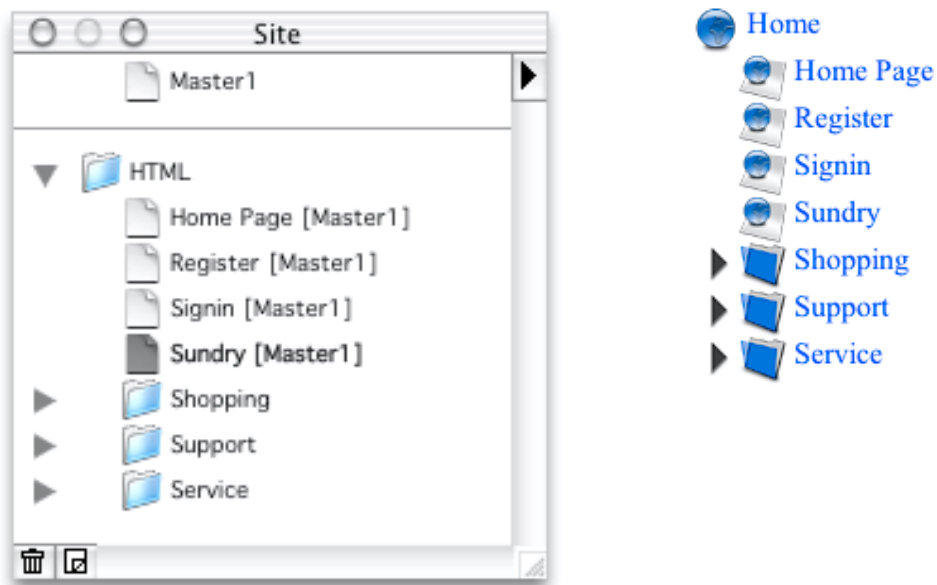
Power Tip: *Giving your images a unique name can reduce the problems of browser caching when you change between different image sets during the development of your sites. You can do this by naming your images bg1.gif, bg2.gif etc.*

- 3 In the **Appearance** pop-up choose “Select Folder...” and in the resulting dialog choose the folder in which the images are stored.

Site Map

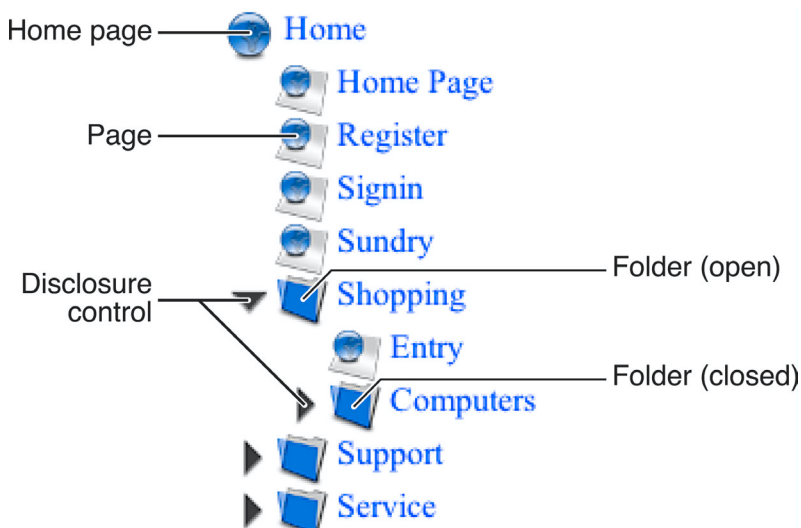
What does the Site Map Action do?

The **Site Map** Action automatically generates a **Navigation Map** of pages and folders that reflects the structure of your Web site.



The key thing about the **Site Map** Action is that it generates this map automatically. This means that when the structure of your site changes (i.e. you add pages, folders or change the names of existing pages and folders) the **Site Map** will update automatically.

Key terms



Folder	A navigational item that can contain pages and other folders.
Open Folder	A folder whose contents are visible.
Closed Folder	A folder whose contents are hidden.
Page	A Web page.
Navigational Item	A page or folder in the Navigation Map .
Disclosure Control	A graphic that when clicked will toggle whether a folder is open or closed.
Home Page	The root page of the site.

Creating a Site Map

The **Site Map** Action generates its content from your site's structure so the organization of your site is an important part of using this Action (see "Working With Pages" and "Working With Folders" in the Freeway User Guide).

- 1 Organize your site into a hierarchy of named folders that reflect the structure of the site that you want to present to people browsing your site.
- 2 In the Insert menu, select Site Map from the Action Item submenu; or in the Tools palette click the Sketch Action pop-up and select Site Map. The cursor will change into a "crosshair". Sketch an item in the location where you'd like it to appear on the page.

***Tip:** With a large site (where this Action is most useful) it is generally most convenient to apply the Action to one or more master pages.*

- 3 Make sure that the Actions palette is visible.

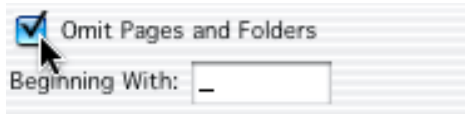
***Note:** This Action only works on HTML 4 pages. If you see a message in the **Actions** palette stating that the Action can only apply to HTML 4 pages then go to the page panel of the Inspector palette and change the HTML output to HTML 4.*

- 4 Set the Home Title field. This determines what the name of the root (left-most) item of your site is. This is commonly called "Home".
- 5 Choose an appearance for the images used in your Site Map. The Appearance pop-up selects a set of images from one of sets predefined in the Action.
- 6 In the Action set the text styling (Font, Color, Size and Hover).
- 7 In order to see your Site Map, you must preview your page in the browser

Omitting pages from the Site Map

The normal behavior of the **Site Map** Action is to list all files and folders when creating a **Site Map**. If you want to omit certain pages and folders the **Site Map** Action has a facility to omit pages and folders of a given prefix.

- 1 Select the **Site Map** Action. In the **Actions** palette click the **Omit Pages and Folders** checkbox. The **Beginning With** text field becomes enabled.



When generating a site map, the **Site Map** Action will omit all files and folders whose file name is prefixed by this text. You can change this from the default underscore (“_”) if required.

- 2 For individual pages that you wish to omit change the file name of the pages so that they are prefixed by an underscore (see “Working With Pages” in the Freeway User Guide).

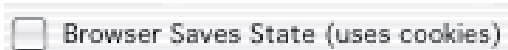
Note: The Action looks at the File Name of a page not the Title.

- 3 For folders that you want to omit change the name of the folder so that they are prefaced by an underscore (see “Working With Pages” in the Freeway User Guide).

Preserving the state of the menu

A person visiting your site can, by clicking the disclosure controls, open and close portions of the navigation hierarchy so that just the area of interest are visible. The **Site Map** provides a means by which this can be preserved. This can be desirable as reloading the page in the browser, or moving to a different page that also has navigation Action will cause the **Site Map** to collapse back to its original state.

The Action provides a checkbox where the state of the menu can be preserved using cookies.



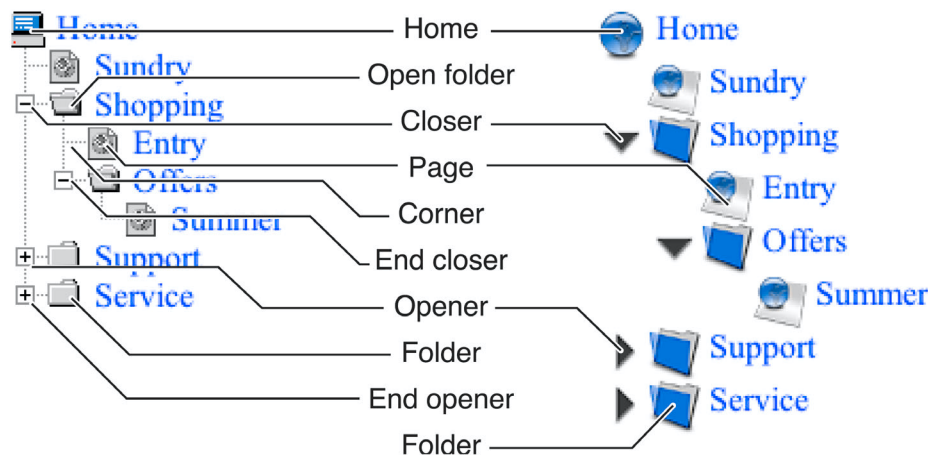
Note: Not all users like sites that use cookies and some users configure their browsers to warn them whenever cookies are being set. You should consider this before getting the Action to generate pages that use cookies.

Note: Browser caching can interfere with the cookie mechanism. This may cause the Site Map to open and close unpredictably when the user navigates back to a page that they have viewed previously in the same session. What actually happens is that when a page is drawn from the browser cache it appears as it was last seen, and does not load its state from cookies. You can prevent these problems by applying the No Cache Action to the page. (See the Freeway User Guide for further information.)

Defining a custom set of images

It is possible to create Site Maps of your own design by creating a set of Web-ready graphics, which are appropriately named. The following diagram shows

the images that are used in Seattle and Glass, two of the appearances that are installed with the Action.



Not all images are required in an appearance. For example the “Glass” style makes no distinction between opened and closed folders. It does not have corner or line graphics. The Navigation Map will use the graphics that are available and will substitute or omit those that are not.

1 Create GIF, JPEG or PNG images, using the following naming convention:

Home:	home.gif, home.jpeg or home.png.
Opener:	opener.gif, opener.jpeg or opener.png.
Closer:	closer.gif, closer.jpeg or closer.png.
End Opener:	endopener.gif, endopener.jpeg or endopener.png.
End Closer:	endcloser.gif, endcloser.jpeg or endcloser.png.
Branch:	branch.gif, branch.jpeg or branch.png
Corner:	corner.gif, corner.jpeg or corner.png
Branch:	branch.gif, branch.jpeg or branch.png
Folder:	folder.gif, folder.jpeg or folder.png
Open Folder:	openfolder.gif, openfolder.jpeg or openfolder.png
Page:	page.gif, page.jpeg or page.png.

Note: All the images must be the same size for the Action to work properly.

Power Tip: Giving your images a unique name can reduce the problems of browser caching when you change between different image sets during the development of your sites. You can do this by naming your images folder1.gif, folder2.gif etc.

- 2** In the Appearance pop-up choose “Select Folder...” and in the resulting dialog choose the folder in which the images are stored.
- 3** Preview in the browser.

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